he act as a whole remains very creditable

The voluntary restitution to a nation less

strong, of money unrighteously wrung from

her, is a rare spectacle; and all the more strik-

ing does it become from the fact that the

European countries that joined the United States in the original despoliment have made

The work of searching for the bodies of

bursting into the coal mine near the Illinois

be so difficult and cost wthat it is said the own-

work, closing the mine, and erecting a monu-

ment over its entrance to the memory of the

The sale of Boston's big organ is one

iounced. If, as is suspected, the big organ is

hall devoted to music and six-day walking

matches, and only an announcement that some-

body had bought and was going to carry away

the Common could have been more surprising.

But Boston still has her John L. Sullivan; and

strangers bereafter arriving there, instead of

being asked if they have heard the big organ,

to signs of disgorging the plun ler.

this case.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1883.

Amusements To-day. endemy of Munic-L'Africains. Dig Indian Wigwam Circus. Matters. I moth's Theater—Never Too Late to Hand I noth's Theater—Naver Too Late to Had Hunnell's Museum—Broadway and 6th of Chiefering Matt—Concert. Commopoliton Theater—Passies's Slave. Party's Theater—Lot. Fifth Avenue Theater—Prince Contl. ( rand Opera Mouse—The Romany Rys. ( tabe Disse Museum—194 Bowery. I nverly's Thentre—Sharla Madisse Nguare Garden—Circus. Hall Madison Square Theatre-Toxas Mrs. Winthree Niblo's Gardon-M'Liu han Francisco Opera Mouse—Susch of Esta. handard Theatre—Patience tar Theatre-Vice Versa. Thalla Theatre-Essa. I heatre Cumique - McSorley's Inflation. Matte The Canison-Carmin The Canison-Carmin Tony Pantor's I heatre-Muldoon's Picnic Matlace Union Square Theatre-A Parisis Romance. Wallach's Theatre-The Siver Eing Windsor Theatre-The Corsican Brothers

Marriages and Deaths.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will I received at Tax Sex office until midnight. They should however, be brought in as early as possible.

### Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line. . 0 i Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 5 Benking and Financial (after money article)
Resding Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line...
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

### President Arthur.

Prudence in the conduct of public affairs is a great virtue, while indecision is often almost a crime. The line between the two qualities, to practical minds, is as distinct as the difference between day and darkness.

President ARTHUR has undoubtedly had a difficult part to play since he entered the White House, with two embittered factions contending for control of patronage and for the direction of national and of local politics. In striving to steer between them he has failed to conciliate the Half Breeds and he has dissatisfied the Stalwarts. Both condemn him from their respective standpoints.

The Stalwarts allege that timidity has restrained the President from doing them justice, in failing to remove the officeholders whom GARFIELD put over them by a flagrant breach of good faith and in open violation of his own voluntary pledges. When the President appoints a Postmaster in sympathy with the Stalwarts, the Half Breeds cry out against the alleged prescription, and show that they are ready to repeat the defection of last fall.

Until the leadership changes or new conditions arise, which may unexpectedly occur before the next Presidential election, it is difficult to see how this violent feud is to be reconciled, or by what sort of political alchemy the CONKLING and the CORNELL ele ments are to be fused together.

If the President had taken an affirmative stand, instead of allowing these troubles to drift into confirmed discord and hate, he might at least have gained the cordial support of one wing, which sooner or later would have brought in most of the following of the other, from the power which an Administration for the time being exercises in . the management of its own party.

Unfortunately, the cause of discontent which exists in New York is found equally active in other States, with rival leaders and factions claiming ascendancy. Similar complaints come up from Pennsylvania and from the West. In seeking to compose these strifes and to avoid the appearance of partiality, the President postpones, hesitates, and reflects, only to increase delay.

Many important judicial vacencies and vacancies of other natures have not been filled for more than six months, even in cases where the appointments were foreshadowed This indecision is partly constitutional and partly the result of inexperience in public life, for which Gen. ARTHUR had no previous

In seeking to avoid responsibility, the President unconsciously multiplies his embarrassments, which every day of delay and of doubt augments. As a result of this constant self-distrust, or this unwillingness to confront duty vigorously, the Administration is left as a separately recognized political entity, without support in the country or in Congress. Even the wise recommendations of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury, urged at the first session of the last Congress, and repeated at the second session, were hardly noticed by the Republicans of the House of Representatives or of the Senate. They fell stillborn on the party,

of which Gen. ARTHUR is the ostensible head. Serious and responsible charges were made recently in the House of Representatives against Gen. HAZEN, Chief of the Signal Service. Any proper officer would have forthwith demanded a court of inquiry. Instead of taking that course, Gen. HAZEN proposed absurdly and offensively to the Secretary of War that a committee of the Senate should be asked to investigate charges made in the House of Representatives.

When HAZEN was informed of his duty under the regulations of the army, he only reiterated his request. For this second offence the Secretary of War informed him that if he did not ask for a court of inquiry one would be ordered by the President. Three weeks have passed since this notice was publicly served on the refractory and incompetent Chief of the Signal Service, and no action has been taken to make it good. The President hesitates, as is usual with him. He likes smooth water and plain sailing. He prefers ease and good digestion to commotion and a disordered stomach. Hence the court has not been yet ordered. But Mr. LINCOLN is committed to it, and if the assignment of officers is not made, he is bound in self-respect to resign from the Cabinet. The Administration seems content that its place in history should be merely in the dull chronology of official succession.

Is Dorman B. Eaton Bucksliding? Is it possible that Judge Thoman of the new Civil Service Commission has acquired from Mr. DORMAN B. EATON the happy faculty of talking very learnedly about a subject which he does not in the least understand? At any rate, we are pained to observe that his mind fails to grasp the true inwardness of competitive examinations. We cannot believe that he fairly represents Mr. Earon's views when he asserts that the Commission, after it has adopted a fixed standard, will report as eligible for appointment the first twenty-five persons whose examination papers reach or exceed that standard, but will not inform the heads of departments with what comparative rank the

successful candidates passed. Hitherto the professional civil service reformers have worshipped the principle of competitive examinations in season and out of season. Apparently the new Commission

If the future gaugers and bung-starters of

background and snuffed out, as it were, by the country are to show their efficiency and the peculiar combination of church and their fitness for the public service by ansocial influences which have sometimes been swering questions as to the distance of the sun from the earth, or the real discoverer of potent at Princeton. HAYES, the Fraudulent President, the man Gen. Dow Testifies. who gives the best answers to the most questions ought to be appointed to the first va-

cancy. There is no sense in saying that no

persons shall be eligible for appointment to

the lower grades of the civil service who do

not come up to a certain standard in an ex-

amination on certain subjects, if the persons

who pass the required examination are no

appointed in the order in which they passed

If a candidate who gets 80 per cent., if that

is made the standard, is better fitted for an

office under the Government than a candi-

gets 100 per cent, ought to be preferred to

any of his competitors who gets a smaller

pacity are to be judged by the tests which

regulate the distribution of medals among

school boys, at least let the tests be thorough

Should the Commission fix the standard

comparatively low, as seems likely to be the

case, and if it does not insist that successful

candidates shall be appointed in the order of

their rank, the men who stand lowest among

them will, if they possess sufficient influence,

be appointed to the exclusion of men who

The Civil Service Commission ought to s

that this competitive examination has a fair

trial, if it is to be tried at all. Mr. EATON

The Revised Charter Amendments.

There is an amazing difference in the work-

ing power of the several committees in the

Legislature at Albany. The session is pre-

sumably more than balf over, and yet the

did not decide until vesterday the Kings

county case of CONNOLLY against LINDSAY.

On the other hand, the Senate Judiciary Com-

mittee acted so speedily on the Press Gag

bill that it was passed by that branch of the

Legislature on the very day it was intro-

duced. The Committee on the Affairs of

another striking example of celerity in the

despatch of public business by deciding after

a deliberation of one hour to report favor-

ably upon the revised charter amendments

These amendments are understood to have

een agreed upon by the various Democratic

factions in this city as a substitute for those

originally proposed by Mayor Edson. The

tween the city and country members of the

party which is in the majority in the Legisla-

The Mayor's original amendments were

most objectionable, as we pointed out at the

time they were laid before the Legislature.

These are little, if any, better. It is wise to

place most of the departments of the city

Government each under a single Commis

sioner, but the change should not be brought

about by abruptly turning out a lot of offi-

cers before the expiration of the terms for

which they were appointed. The just and

conservative method would be to provide for

a reduction of the number of Commissioners

to a single head as the members of the va-

rious existing Boards severally go out of

office. If the revised charter amendments

are adopted, however, the Commissioners or

Boards at the head of six departments of the

municipal Government will be summarily

dismissed from the public service on the 1st

day of May, and Mr. Epson, who was not

chosen Mayor with the idea that he should

exercise any such power, will be authorized

to fill their places by the appointment of a

We may judge something of the sort o

officers he is likely to give us by reflecting

on the fact that he deems PATRICK G. DUEFT

a proper person to be a Police Justice and

ROBERT G. McCorp a suitable choice for Ex-

It might be well for those members of the

Legislature who are asked to support the

measure of reform to inquire why any

changes are proposed in the Department of

Cleaning. Each of these departments is al-

ready under the direction of a single officer.

In neither case can the necessity of abolish-

ing a Board of Commissioners be urged as

an apology for legislating these men out of

office. Mr. COLEMAN and Mr. ESTERBROOK

are evidently to be swept out with the others,

The Mayor's appointments are to remain

subject to confirmation by the Board of Al-

dermen under the revised charter amend-

ments. The Aldermen are to be elected for

terms of two years, and the several heads of

departments are to be ex-officio members of

the Board. This last proposition is a novelty

A few simple alterations in the New York

charter in the direction of real reform, such

as the present Legislature might easily

make, would do good to the Democratic

party, not only in this city, but throughout

the State. These latest amendments, how-

The Presidency at Princeton

A surprising rumor comes from Princeton.

The venerable man who has done more for

the college of New Jersey than any ten of

his predecessors is to be turned out of the

Presidency. The trustees do not put it pre-

cisely in this way. They would say that Dr.

McCosir is to be relieved of his duties as

physics, or something of the sort, to be es-

tablished specially for his benefit. But what-

ever they call the change, it amounts to the

same thing. It is degradation and nothing

If Dr. McCosH is able to teach meta-

physics, he is able to discharge the super-

visory duties of President at all events, the

more important duties. Give him an as-

sistant, if he needs one, but leave him in his

present sphere, where his influence extends

to every department of the institution which

has risen to such unprecedented prosperity

To coop up such a man into the narrow

bounds of a single school, and make him a

subordinate where he has always been chief,

is a project unworthy of a great college. It

must have its origin among those who are

seeking to put some one else in his place.

There is no occasion to look about for a suc-

sessor to Dr. McCosH at present, if he is

fairly treated. He may preside over the

college of New Jersey in honor and useful-

ness for years to come, provided he is re-

lieved from all duties as an instructor. It

should be remembered that the distinction

he has acquired in this country is as an ad-

ministrator, rather than as a teacher, and he

ought to be kept at work, as long as he wants

to work at all, in the field where he can do

Men who can teach well are far more com-

mon than men who can govern a college

wisely. It will be a melancholy spectacle to

under his care.

the most good.

serious objections to it.

ever, are not of the right sort.

simply to give their places to new men.

single Commissioner in each instance.

cise Commissioner.

applicable to this city.

Cities in the Assembly has just furnished

Assembly Committee on Contested Elections

ought not to backslide while his pay lasts.

ly and consistently applied.

stand highest.

mark. If fitness and administrative ca-

date who gets 79 per cent., a candidate who

Our amiable friend, Gen. NEAL Dow, has written to THE SUN objecting to the use of the word "license" as applied to the certifleate or stamp furnished to each lique dealer in Maine from whom the United States Government collects the Internal revenue tax. "It is not," he says, "in any sense a license to sell, nor a permission to sell, nor does the payment of it in any way protect the party from the penalties of the State law."

So far as we are aware, nobody supposes that the payment of the internal revenue tax does protect the Maine liquor dealer from the penalties of the State law. The United States Government does not trouble itself with the provisions of the State law. It coilects its tax on the liquor dealer's business and gives him a certificate which is a permission to continue the business so far as the Internal Revenue Bureau is concerned. That is the sense in which the word license is applied to the engraved certificate issued by the Collector of Internal Revenue at Portland during the past eleven months to not less than 1.162 wholesale and retail liquor dealers in Maine.

Gen. Dow misses the real significance of these figures. They help to show the magnitude of the liquor traffle in Maine in spite of the legislation which Gen. Dow fathered, and which he now pronounces "a great suc cess." Prohibition in Maine does not prohibit.

It does not come anywhere near prohibiting Yet with these facts before his eyes, the Father of Prohibition persists in his extraordinary assertion that the Maine law has reduced the liquor traffic in the State to onetwentieth of what it was before he turned his attention to the subject. If Gen. Dow is right, Maine was cursed in 1850 with rumshops equivalent to 93.940 of the average rumshop of to-day; and as the entire population of the State in 1850 was only 583,169, that would make one such shop for every twentyfive men, women, and children then living in Maine, or a bar, saloon, or rumbole for every five voters!

That is too much to believe, even from Gen. NEAL DOW

### The Free Canals.

An early adjournment of the Legi-inture is contemplated. This is well. But the ennals must not be overlooked in the hurry so-called comity which usually prevails beto get away from Albany. Measures for their maintenance should not be crowded into the closing hours of the session, when ture is relied upon to secure their enactment. they cannot receive proper attention.

Legislation is needed to put the canals in good working condition to bear up against competition for the traffic between the lakes and this city, and to prepare them to mee the emergency created by the constitutional amendment which abolished tolls and provided for their future support by general taxation. The friends of the canals should look to this in due season, lest hasty and careless legislation throw obstacles in the way of the success of the canal system in what may prove to be the most trying year of its existence.

A subject that seems to have attracted general attention in connection with the late Congress is the amount of posthumous oratorical literature which it produced. For days and weeks after the dissolution on the 4th of March he Congressional Record came out with many pages of speeches, some of them remarks that had been vocally uttered, and others remarks that had never gone beyond the condition of manuscript. In addition, it was said at the Government Printing Office that Congress, during the last ten days of its session, ordered over \$200,000 worth of printing. There is a great and growing abuse in this matter which needs immediate and thorough reform.

Notwithstanding the action of the Assembly on Wednesday in rejecting the adverse committee reports on the bills abolishing contracts for prison labor, and providing for a Board of Prison Commissioners it is unlikely that any positive legislation in relation to the prisons will be passed by the present Legislature. The Buildings and in the Department of Street | bills mentioned are now in Committee of the special order for Tuesday next. There are also prisons awaiting action, but the Senate has apparently set its face against legislation of this kind so that the contest is likely to end in a compromise, sending the whole matter over to the next Legislature.

The news of the Turkish Ministry having attempted to resign office on account of being charged with bribery is the oddest thing of the day. There is no feature of the Turkish Government that has been more vigorously upheld for centuries than the perpetual bribery of every public functionary, from the highest to the lowest. If Turkish officials are becoming in the government of New York. We see no sensitive to the accusation of bribery, a new occasion for any such change, and many era is dawning over the Golden Horn.

The first of April falls this year on Sunday, and one consequence may be a diminution in the usual number of practical jokes-unless, indeed, the clergy should specially take the matter up as coming this time within their balliwick. But the usual supply of tricks can easily be spared this year, for, amid the general backwardness of the spring, the season of All Fools' Day has been forced and anticipated. Wiggins fooled a large part of mankind early in March. The alleged discoveries of "Number One" have been a prolonged series of fooiings. The arrival of Loo CHIN GOON, a "velly gleat sing-song man," as actors are somewhat strikingly called in pigeon English, with intent to start a great Chinese theatre in New York worthy of China Itself, on the ground that 'Aliee time Chinee countly sing-song bully,' President in order that he may devote his seems to have been only an April I sensation sprung prematurely. Lady FLORENCE DIXIA'S entire time and energies to a school of metaadventure at Windsor may belong to the same category, for yesterday Sir William Harcourt was obliged to acknowledge to Capt. O'SHEA that the inquiries of the police into the matter had been futile. In short, the special business of the first day of April has already been supplied in abundance this year.

The announcement that Lieut. VERY'S transit of Venus party, which went to Patagonia, has arrived at Liverpool, "on its way home," reads rather queerly. The way home from Patagonia to New York is a long way around in this case, but they will at least now recross the Atlantic westward, without needing again to go three thousand miles out of the course, for lack of more direct communication.

The final stages in the Japanese indemnity question have been reached, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN having drawn the sum of \$785,000 from the Treasury, which he will forthwith pay to apan, as directed by the recent act of Congress. Simultaneously, the prize money set apart to the officers and erew of the Wyoming for the part they took in the hostilities on the Japanese coast will be paid, and acknowledgnents from Japan will close the story. This net of restoration has not been performed with ideal grace or generosity. It has been delayed year after year when the reason on which it is ased had been made clear. The original sum forced from Japan had been invested by Secrestead of restoring this with its inurement Congress has given back only the principal and has kept the interest, a part of the latter going to meet the Wyoming claim and the rest wisely. It will be a melancholy spectacle to being put into the Treasury. Yet Japan borsees man like Dr. McCoss pushed into the rowed in London the money she now receives

back, and has paid high interest on it, so that she does not receive complete pecunjary reparation. Nevertheless, with all allowances

The Supremney of New England Cotton Man-It is not generally known in the North that the cotton manufacturing industry of the Southern States has, through skilful management and the improvement of every natural advantage, reached a point where it cannot only dely the competition of the products of Northern mills in Southern markets, but now enters the markets of the West, with every prospect of driving the products of the New

the miners who were overwhelmed by water town of Braidwood, in February last, proves to ers of the mine contemplate giving up the entombed miners. Undoubtedly that would be cheaper than digging out the bodies, but the families of the men who lost their lives may not think that the cheapest way is the best way in build up this industry with Southern money the startling events of the time-the more startling from the suddenness with which it is annot only to be taken from the Music Hall, but wholly out of the city, the affair becomes still more confounding. For many years this faprogress. mous instrument has had its home in the great The danger that threatens the New England

can be advised to see SULLIVAN. Seven years and a half for knocking a woman down and taking her purse, seven years for a presumed attempt at burglary, five years for a man who elubbed his daughter. on years for a man who swore that he had never been a prisoner within a certain jull-these are samples of about twenty crushing sentences in this city's criminal courts this week. They were passed upon ordinary convicts, and for the commoner sort of crimes. In obedience to that mysterious influence that seems to cause mundane things to run in streaks, such intense and remorseless enforcement of cortain laws against accused persons of a certain class has been the rule for a month or more. In Philadelphia, the Society for the Preven-

tion of Cruelty to Children has found other institutions besides theatres to look after. Among the mills at Darby it lately discovered bobbin boys who were also bobbing boys, for their heads bobbed, say the agents of the society, and their hands dropped the spools through sheer excess of fatigue during the night work. One child of thereen years told the agents that she went to work at 6 o'clock every night, and toiled at the looms until 6 the next morning. It is made part of the duty of one man to keep the children from falling asleep over their work during the long night hours. To find a field for missionary work the people of Philadelphia are not obliged to go to Africa or India.

The seven-year-old boy Joseph Lowry, who has got a verdict of \$5,000 against the Elevated Railroad Company, would doubtless like to see his money. If Joseph has to wait as many years for his \$5,000 as Major HARROLD has waited for his \$30,000, and if Joseph has to carry his case through as many courts, backward and forward, as the Major has become familiar with, he will be a much older boy than he is now when he gets the damages that the jury have awarded him.

## Politics in Fiorida.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Leading members f the two great political parties in Fiorida have recently set and taken steps looking to an independent movement, with special reference to Governor and United States Sanator. The election takes place next year, and the movement has been begun early to make it more

Nothing is said about the Presidential question. At isst fail's election there was an understanding whereby certain Democrats supported certain Republican candidates and Republicans supported certain Democrats. It was successful wherever the arrangement was made. but of this the independent movement has grown. Those in it believe that it will sweep the State. The election of Republican United States Sonator is not impossible for the idea seems to be that as a general thing the Re-publican share shall be the Federal offices, while the Democrate take the State offices.

# The Tinker's Dam Controversy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Your contemporary, the World combats your explanation of the phrase "a linker's dam." It asks what a linker is, and says that the dun should be spelled damn. Permit me to reply. A tinker, according to Johnson, quoted by tinking" noise he makes at his work. While gypsles two or three other bills relating to labor in are frequently tinkers, tinker has never been a synare frequently tinkers, tinker has never been a synonyme for gypsy as the World asserts. Shakesperguses the word finker eight times, and its application is
unmistatable. Dr. Brewer in his "Detionary of Phrase
and Pade," says that a tinker is one who tinks on a kettic to asmosthe his trade, and derives the word from the
"Why should binker wand dens for their solder," asks
the World, "when they can so easily put it into a little
troup of?" This is besh. The dam is not used for keeping in the solder while melting, but to comine it to the
necessary spot on the vessel under repair.
Finally, although Sinkespeare speaks about gabbling
like a tinker, he does not accuse the useful fraternity of
excessive profamiry, which would be impiled in the
World's proposed realing of the proverbial phrase.

W. M. D.

# A Plea for Sunday Pisking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What have our lawmakers at Albany in view when they will not make an exception, in that odious and partial Penal Code, in favor of the poor man who has to labor from morn till night and allow him to get a wee bit of an enjoyment by going fishing on Sunday! It concerns not the rich, for they can go at any time, and, in fact, have private fiching graninds where no one can intrude. The lawmakers have possibly never seen the carger and happy med, early on sunday morning in fishing time, crossing the ferries, especially at Thirty-fourth street, on their way to the various disting grounds. If they had seen them to the various disting grounds at their way of the various disting grounds. If they had seen them have no succeeds they would, not seen as they retain the first them are the would, not be a succeeding the control of the seen o not the rich, for they can go at any time, and, in fact,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Please correct the statement tossis in your report of a darwing contest between Messes. Wheatly and Morton, that I am the hisband of Mes Montagn, the 20020 heavily. There is no axisting reinfluently whatever between the lady and investigations. Be not Navcous. Puttatetinta, March 25.

The Chille of this week is a splendid number. One-half of it is given up to a series of essays upon Wash ington Irving, the cents nary of whose birth is to be celebrate the at Tuesday. Here we find essays upon the man and upon his works by Mr. Gay, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Histmas, Mr. Morse, and others, besides a bibliography of Irving that must be valuable to all his admirers. The Critic is a weekly literary periodical that does honor to its name, and to Niss Gilder and Mr. Gilder, its founders THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

England mills out of the Mississippi Valley. The economic truth that the milis should surrounded by cotton fields is, at last, realized by all intelligent men. Throughout the cotton States, at such points where the water power is unfailing and easily improved, or where fuel is cheap and abundant, mills are in the course of erection, or if not being built, the question of building is agitated and subscription papers are circulated. I am pleased to say that wherever I have been in the cotton States the met were talking of investing Southern capital in the manufacture of cotton. The desire is to but Northern capital will be welcomed in all portions of the South if invested in cotton mills. Georgia leads the South in this industry; as she leads in all things political or material but all the Southern States are making healthy

manufacturers is imminent. The signs sharply

indicate that they are to be forced into a competition with an established and active industry that will fatally cripple them. The advantages the Southern manufacturers hold over those of New England are many; and any one of them used to the uil extent, as all will be, will be sufficient to overcome the Northern industry. Out of the system of African slavery arose a belief is, and a practice of, paying low wages in the South. Free white men could not successfully compete in the labor market with black slaves. In endeavoring to do so, it was necessary for them to adopt the coarse, cheap food used by the pegroes, and to wear cheap clothes; and it was imperatively necessary for thom to accept the rates of wages that were customary in hiring slaves from their owners. This condition of affairs produced a race of poor whites in the Southern States. The old slaveholders, the aristocratic thieves who meanly lived on the unpaid labor of black men. speak scornfully of this race as "crackers; and they apparently ignore the fact that on their industry the future prosperity of the South depends. In no cotton mill did I see negroes at work. These poor whites have been schooled by the degrading competition with stayes, forced on them by the old slaveowners, and by being pushed on to the poor, lean lands, to subsist on food that Northern mechanics cannot live on. The close of the war found these people stripped of all their possessions. Being noor and despised, they had great trouble in getting a start. They owned poor innd. They had no credit. They were discouraged. It was a hard outlook. On every side they met the recently freed blacks, who keenly competed with them in the labor market. The blacks obtained control of the market by being better adapted to field work and being able to live cheaper than the poor whites. This competition, not keen on the part of the whites, has established a rate of wages in the Southern States that effectually bars out foreign laborers and forbids all immigration of Northern laborers into the Southern States. These conditions of Southern labor being true, and they were and are true, the manufacture of cotton was established at an overstant of of the South depends. In no cotton mill These conditions of Southern labor being true, and they were and are true, the manufacture of cotton was established at an opportune time. He would have been a bold man who prophesied that the overthrow of the slaveholders would suppress the cotton manufacturing industry of New England. This Southern industry that has some into active conventions. the stry of New England. This southern indus-try that has spring into active competition here during the last decade is solidly founded on low wages to operatives. In 1880 15,279 operatives were employed in Southern cotton mills. They were paid \$2,517,347, or an average of \$169 each. During the same vear the Mass-sachusetts operatives were paid \$259, and those of Maine \$251 each. The Northern operatives of \$159 cach. During the same year the Massachusetts operatives were paid \$259, and those of Maine \$251 each. The Northern operatives received an average sum of \$85 per year more than those employed in the Southern mills. There is doom in these figures.

It must be borne in mind that the old system of slaveholding has a living effect on all questions affecting the material prosperity of the Southern States, and through them on us. We are far from being through with the evil effects of slavery; indeed, in my opinion we are just about to realize that the abolition of that system is going to affect us in various ways that our statesmen did not foresee. We now see the effect of it in the difference in the cost of labor influencing the cotton manufacturing industry of the North. We will further see, and sharply feel it, in the rates of rallway transportation in the near future affecting the control of the markets for manufactured products. The Southern railways were built by cheap labor. Before the war saves, who were cheaply hired, were largely employed on works of internal improvement. Since the war poorly paid free men and convicts, the State slaves, have been largely largely employed on works of internal improve-ment. Since the war poorly paid free men and convicts, the State slaves, have been largely employed. The roads were cheaply built and cheaply equipped, and they can be cheaply operated. There is no snow to obstruct them

employed. The roads were cheaply built and cheaply equipped, and they can be cheaply operated. There is no snow to obstruct them in the winter. All men working on these lines are poorly paid. When the traffic increases, these roads can carry freight for less money than any Northern road, where the higher rate of speed hammers the rails into spiniters, and the comparatively higher rate of wages exhausts the earnings and the snows of winter eat up the surplus earned in busy times.

Aiready the New England manufacturers of cotton are clamoring for a different classification of their products, so as to obtain cheaper rates of transportation from their mills to Cincinnati, Leuisville, St. Louis, Cheago, and other distributing points for the Western and Southern trade. Without a cheapening of freight rates on the Northern trunk lines they foresee that the Southern manufacturers will specify drive them from the Western markets. The Eastern manufacturers acknowledge that they have, on cauriser goods, lost control of the Southern market, and that they are threatened with the loss of the Western market. There is another noint that sharply affects this threatened loss of market that the Northern manufacturers have modestly omitted to state, and that its that the Southern product which is now being introduced into the West is a better article than any that comes from New England looms. In all portions of the agricultural West where the tillers of the soil have used Southern ginghams, honestly made and on weighted with the contents of paste pots, they demand that the contents of paste pots, they demand that the rotal dealers keep the superior Southern goods for saic. These goods are more durable and give far better satisfaction than the products of New England mills. It is possible that they will commit that act of foily now, when they are cherosching on the most desirable of all markets and when their mills are carring from the totology of the stream with ice and clog the runways and pipes and wheels. In the Southern is co Case of the death of John Brown, Queen Victoria's Gliffe.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser: The news of the death of John Brown, Queen Victoria's adile recalls a story told me by an officer in the Royal horse Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). The Bure Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). The Bure Life Guards (Bure). On a certain public occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On the same life occasion the First Life Guards (Bure). On the Carolina and Carolina Life State Life Guards (Bure). On the Carolina Life Curt Life Curt Life Guards (Bure). On the Carolina Life Curt Life

# The Star Routes.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: What is a "Star foure" in the United States mail servicer in what does a "Star foure" differ from any other fourt? By whom and how se "Star route" established thin which the name Star foure' organists? I have sought this information from a number of persons and have found fluid knowledge of the sudget very indefinite. I think, therefore, that answers to my questions will instruct many.

inneral, upon petition from inhabitants of the places to which the route is to run. The contracts for carrying the mails over these routes are let out to the highest bidders. These stage or horseback routes are designated on the books of the department by three stare.

EXHAUSTING THE PINE ORCHARDS.

and of S. S. Cox in the House when the Tariff

bill was under discussion. Mr. Ingalis pre-

dieted that, at the present rate of consumption,

it will require only seven years to exhaust the

pine supply. In Wilmington the owners of

turpentine stills say that within five years, as

production is now averaging, the stills will in-

deed become very still. Already there is a marked falling off in production. The fearful

down to port hundreds of barrels of rosin

would have thought of boxing for turpentine a

few years ago are now drained of their valuable

Irlah Laborers in England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would

like to say a few words about the suffering of the Irish people, having spent a number of years among them in their own country and in England. Begin at Land's End and finish at John o' Groat's, examining all the

undertakings in which muscular labor at small pay is

required, and you will find Irishmen there. At Barrow

in Furness the docks which were lately finished were constructed almost entirely by Irishmen, for whom

shantles were built by the contractors on an Island. No

was retailed to the men at eight cents per quart, and 1%

gallons of whiskey, which was retailed at ninety cents

s and families the instants and fathers were spend-bell earnings in drins.

alin, watch the boats arriving at Fleetwood, Liver-ants so on in the months of April and May, during in time extra boats are put on to bring over the estimen. Then return and which the boats during latter part of August and the whole of September, on, in the majority of cross, the men are returning it an average of from Set to Fleet their process.

pect of their nonband's returning with money or the same. The children picaty of thum are g their time with the page.

ason why they flad work in England is because I work for theiry cents per day less than an Eng-demands, and are content to live in the memor's s and cut the worst of food. In short, they are be senie to England as the Chinese are to this

Give the Messenger Boys a Chance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice

in The Sen for the 24th inst an article asserting that most of the boys in the employ of the American District

Telegraph Company are untrustworthy. If they are

whose fault is it? The parents of these boys cann-

afford to send them to school. Entering the service of the company when they are only ten or twolve years

old, they are thrown in with a lot of boys who have been

longer in the service of the company, and they are ex-pected to perform the duties as satisfactorily as the lat-

Conet's Discovery Discovered Before.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Conet has

to day is very old. One of them was in Archdencon's Museum in Faterson, S. J. more than fifty years ago and is probably in Paterson now. The explanation is very single. The double come roller stimes between the divergence

The Russian Fear of Braumite.

From the Hour. An American gentleman, member of the lega-

at invented perpetual motion. The mechanical toy

Young trees that no turpentine gatherer

Biscovery Respecting Rosin which Inerenses the Danger to the Forests. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28. - Those who meht to know say that it will not be very long

-Absinthe has a powerful rival in Paris in the form of a beverage made from Algerian plants, and before the turpentine orchards will consist known as Amer Picon. only of dead pine trees. This is exactly in the line of the predictions of Ingalis in the Senate

-According to the Philadelphia Medical Near the faith-curs establishment in Buffalo has been broken up through lack of funds.

—In the trial of a Buffalo priest for an as-

sault on a child, every member of a church, whether Roman Catholic or a Protestant, was kept from the jury ...The Roman Court of Appeal has con-

-The St. Gothard Railroad is evidently doing a great deal for Italy. Among other benefits has developed an egg trade which promises to be of vacraft that ply the Cape Fear River still bring daily, but not so many as they did two years

not subsiding; a paper on the salivary glands of insectivas recently read before the Odontological Society

husband who harnesses his wives abreast and a man who has been a widower three times is one who drive

man saved \$5 265

movement for high hanor license. -A visitor to Rio Janeiro writes that the

burial castlets in that locality are covered with black red, or violet material, bordered with gilt tinsel, giving them the sprightly air of bonbon boxes.

-Prof. Jaccoud asserts that there is no distactory proof of the existence of a specific form of tacterium for each infections disease. Bacteria are only the bearers of infection as a fly may bear small pox

-The preparations for the Czar's corone are of enormous magnitude. Moscow glass fac tories and potteries have received orders for 400 ord brandy and liquor glasses of strong make and various

would have thought of boxing for turpentine a few years ago are now drained of their valuable juice. It will not be long before a very serious searcity will occur, unless something is done to protect the young growth.

A new danger to the dines arises from a very recent discovery of the possibilities of rosin. No longer will it be made the butt of jokes respecting its use for fiddles and leger beer burrels, for it has been proved that it can be made to yield a very rich lubricating oil. It is cheaper than linseed, and combined with that oil, it is said, it makes the best lubricator in the market. Experiments are being constantly made, and now it is refined into three grades, the third yielding a drab-colored oil that is beginning to win high favor in the market. The lowest grade is sold to a Philadeiphia firm that, by a secret process, converts it into the best axie grease. This development of the value of rosin is comparatively recent, and is meeting with such success that it stimulates the production of turpentine and rosin to the great danger of a speedy exhaustion of the supply. There is a chance for a fortune for somebody in connection with this production offrosin oil. The man who can discover a process of decidrizing it may, if he can keep his process secret or patent the machinery, retire from business in a short time with all he wants to live on. The attempt has been made. A New York chemist set up his pots and kettles about a year ago in one of the yards adjoining a large still in this city, and fussed for a week with chemicals, making vile smelis and viler smoke, but he failed, and retired disgusted. If the oil can be decedorized it can be brought into common household use.

The immense tracts of land where one stood turpentine orchards, now exhausted, are not nilowed to go to waste herabouts. It has been found that this land produces a better rice than that of the South Carolina lowands, and at the present rate of production it will not be long before North Carolina becames the great rice-producing -Mrs. Bowers is three feet high. Sho ver in California, with her husband and four daugh ters all of whom are ordinary in size. At table she sits in a high chair. But she is a rigid disciplinarian, and

Committee on Temperance that he did not believe in prohibition, for it was impracticable in cities. He be as dangerous as dynamite and its sale restricted.

-The Mayor of Jacksonville, Florida, is a

charelegoers. In Ohio there is a Jewish Justice who mar strictness in punishing violations of the -An acrobat gives an exhibition in Chicago

Rhode Island requires that every child between the ages of 7 and 15 years shall have sixteen weeks of

schooling each year. No child under 12 is to be allowed to work in any manufactory, and no one under 14 who cannot write his name, age, and place of residence, or read some part of the State Constitution

per quart. The above was one week's supply for some 200 or 250 men. Seventy five per cent, of them left wives and families in Ir-land, who had to live as best they could while the justicates and fathers were spend-At the end of a week after the wedding the landlady presented a tall for twice the amount which he had reviously paid, intending to charge him for both him elf and his wife. His view of the matter was wholly different. He expected to be boarded free. So he re fused to settle. On returning from a theatre with his bride he found the doors locked and their wardrobe and other effects piled on the sidewalk. -Women are rigidiy excluded from St.

quence of the jeniousles which her presence aroused she was desiberately put out of the way, and a von taken never to permit another of her sex in the colony

Societe d'Anthropologie to a number of photographs of criminais, in whom he claims to have discovered char acteristic deformities of the ears and peculiarities in the way in which they are attached to the head. The ear istence of these ear marks of criminals was not denied but when the lecturer stated his belief that crime leave the scientific observer may almost divide them into groups according to their degree of guilt, a large r ber of the anthropologists dissented vigorously. members of the society," said a local paper, "are not

one cracked bowl. -Illinois financiers are startled by a Supreme Court decision that, under the State laws, a stock certificate is not a safe security for the repayment of barrowed money. The ruling is that if the stock stand in the name of a vendor or piedger upon the make of the lesting company, it is hable to an execu tion in favor of a judgment creditor of such vendor of pledger, although he may have piedged or sold his stock and delivered the certificate thereof. To illustrate: I certificates A suffers a judgment to go against him or confesses one before the stock is transferred to B upon

-Some curious stories have been related of letters making world wide peregrinations in search of so include, but the experiences of a postal waif re-cently deposited among the treasures of the Post Other sited among the treasures of the Post Othor at Elberfeld, Germany, are exceptionally remarkable. The letter was posted there July 3, 1872, its destination being Menigirowisk, Silvera, where a galler son of the ship; so the letter recrossing Siberia, returned in three The United States Government Asked to on at Hong Kong, redirected the envelope, and once in re, in October, 1970, the letter storted on its travels From the Entimore Sun.
Washington, March 28.—While the President and not be expected to make any direct processing. When it reached China the sailor had left. The wander is a director followed him about from one place to an per always arriving just too late, until it at length formulate way back again to the Etherfeld P.

> -A correspondent of the Philadelphia derrices writes that the true inwardness of the opposi-tion to Home Rule on the part of many whose fathers

-A writer on the inner life of the House of Commons says: "No meaner likes to be seen epend, bringing in a glass of water at some indefinite time be tion at Si, Petersburg, left recounts at the Winter Parace a parcel for one of the ladies in waiting of the Packet of Edinourgh. The packet was accompanied with its card and so a spiniarity mole. The rand and note were duty delivered that the parcel on being operated as a precautionry measure heavy being permitted to reach its destination, was unsignify horrest off to the chemist for rankings. Although proved to be nothing more delite room than invarious and early, there was a linking fear that dynamic or effective might be no seriously introduced through its means into the sacred precisits of the palace, and so it failed to reach the hands of its detined recipient. speech. Things may turn up so that he finds to opportunity to speak, and to be left with a superfluor and the usual course taken is to depend upon the conf tear of scattlemen sitting near you to go and bring the teater while you are on your legs. If Mr. Ashineal flattlett brother index of the Baroness; is observed to ering the floure with his fast earsfully balanced in his hand, the initiated well knows what is to the fore. He has got a tumbler of water in his hat, and this he see foles under the beach before him when he intends to speak. Sometimes if the oration is to be long, he repeat this manustrie, and once disclosed the existence of three several tumblers under the bench before him. The other hight be threw himself on the charity of the frish medi-

Naw York, March 29.

Pross the Charlotte Journal.

Three sporting gentlemen of Charlotte, N. C.
In making of a great crow roost near the residence of "Star routes" are by stage or on horseback, not by railroad. They were established by the Postmaster-General (in reality by the Second Assistant PostmasterSUVERAMS.

At the last levee in London there were

trmed Valeriani's sentence of three years for having thrown stones into the Austrian Ambassator's care

-The fashion for minute investigation is

Gail Hamilton says that a Mormon is

-The statistics, as given by the Detroit Free Press, show that a California stage robber savel

-The Archbishop of Chicago and the Bishop of Minnesota have come out with powerful appeals to their Roman Catholic people to sustain the

the clusters submit to being whoped by her.

President Porter of Yale told a legislative

Jew. He is said to enforce the Sunday laws with a de-gree of strictness that is irksome even to orthodox

that for daring surpasses anything ever seen. He balances himself on his head of a trapeze thirty feet mains for fully five minutes eating and drinking in the inverted position. He then makes the trapeze swing -The new Compulsory Education law of

-A young man married the daughter of his boarding house mistress at Fort Worth, Texas, with out coming to any understanding as to the pecuniary nature of his future relations with the establishment

Malo, a place fifty miles from New Orleans, inhabited by about half a hundred Mainys. They have lived there shout half a hundred Malays. They have aven thereforty years, having originally deserted from French ships, while little more than boys. They are described as low, ignorant, and ferocious, with mixed Chinese and Japanese features. They live by fishing, and gambling among themselves is about their only diversion. Their first leader had a wife, and the story goes that, in consequence of the jealousies, which her presence aroused. century.

This is not written by an Englishman, but by a half Scotchman and least Iradinan, who has seen and knows what he is talking about. I could give a few particulars why so many families occur in Iradiand, but I guess the above thints are purposenough.

H. S. H. J. Particolo, March 10.

-M. Bordier called the attention of the

lead to inconvenient errors." -In a dilapidated Boston house is living a family of three-two boys and one girl, the youngest 11 years of age. They have no parents, and are left to such neaus of bare existence as the older boy can earn. The to pay for it out of their meaning earnings, a certain sum being deducted every week from their solary until the clothing is paid for. I believe the cost of the entire from \$12 to \$44. Now, were this deale to a case of men who even, say were paid from \$10 to \$45 per week, such a means of saving money marks by just helper limit this case, where how only arts about \$400 \$5 every week (not counting the \$25,40) art about \$400 \$5 every week (not counting the \$25,40) art formed destructed two or three times a week for some miscorbact or country late). It is a gross imposition. It is disgraceful that in moneyed corporations, take the messenior companies, smould charge the hoys for their hadrons. They ought to give the boys a chance to live, as many are entirely dependent on themseaves.

If the companies would slopt some better method of collecting charges on messages, they would save the boys from a good deal of tempation. The ratingers of the companies ought to do something in this direction before they conclude that all the boys in their variety are dishoused. Give the boys a chance.

J. E. B. Naw Yoaz, March 29. doors are off their hinges, the windows are without glass, and the planks from the floors and the wainscot ing from the walls have been torn away for firewood The building belongs to these children, being an in heritance from their father. The eldest boy has some work, the girl cocs to school but the other boy remains at home for lack o' clothing. When the agent of a the cold was intense, and the wind blew through the broken windows. The only thing in the cupboard wa

the books of the commany issuing the stock. The execu-tion against A continent to levied at the office of the company, and B loses the property be has bought.

where, with the consent of the writer, it is henceforth to be preserved.

tion to Home Rice on the part of many whose fathers strentonely opposed the Union "lies in the approxim-cion that meet of the constituencies would infailibly re-turnmen whose main efforts would be in the aircraft of a most serious interference with the vested interests of real estate helders. As most persons are aware the bulk of Ireland has at some period been conficulted and those who claim to be the representative of the original holders conserve that they are entitled to it. Many years ago a poor woman on Lord Dufferins estate secretly, in the fulners of her heart for Lady Dufferin's many nets of kindness, submitted to her a plan of the Dufferin property, mapped out in purcels of which her own bushand was to have one. She generonely infinited that when the hard times came for the Deffering she should, in gratitude for past favors, do all in her power to let them down easy. This bit of feeling about preparty pravails among three millions of Trish "

bers hear when he sat, and one of them brought in a large tumbler of liquid which if it was simply water, justified all the hard things. Major Frank Bolton, in the reports, says as to the color of our London water."